THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.

LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.

Vol. XIV., No. 680. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1863. Price, Taels 15 ₱ Annum.

INTIMATIONS.

In the Estate of R. C. Pearson *deceased.*

ALL Persons indebted the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and claims against it must be forwarded to him before the 1st day of October next.

W. RAYMOND GINGELL,
H.B.M.'s Consul.

British Consulate,
Hankow, July 22nd, 1863. 26se 187

In the Estate of Benjamin Green *late Master of Junk "Moosmie" deceased.*

PERSONS who can give any information regarding the place of residence of the Parents or other Relations of the deceased, will oblige the undersigned by communicating the same to him with as little delay as possible.

W. RAYMOND GINGELL,
H.B.M.'s Consul.

British Consulate,
Hankow, July 22nd, 1863. 26se 188

NOTIFICATION.

During the temporary absence from Shanghai of the Prussian Consul General M. de Rehfues, all communications with the Consulate General will be received by the undersigned.

THEODOR PROBST,
H. Pr. M.'s Vice-Consul.
tf 57 Shanghai, 23rd February, 1863.

SHIPPING.

TOWING.
THE TUG BOAT

"MARTIN WHITE"

is prepared to tow in Woosung and Yang-tsze Rivers. Orders left with the Captain on board or at Messrs. Thomas Hunt & Co.'s will be promptly attended to.

A. L. FREEMAN.
tf 31 Shanghai, January 12th, 1863.

CHINA AND JAPAN
(Coast and River)
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Limited

CAPITAL £300,000.
First issue, £150,000 *in* 15,000 *Shares of* £10 *each.*
2,500 of which Shares will be Reserved for China.)

Deposit 5*s.* per share on Application, and 15*s.* per share on Allotment.—Calls not to exceed £2.10*s.* each per Share at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Applications for Shares to be made to the Undersigned, who have been appointed Agents in China and Japan.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th April, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. John Gorham Low is authorized to sign our Firm in Shanghae, from and after this date.

FRAZAR & Co.
180 tf Shanghae, 24th July, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. Thomas Alexander Cowderoy is authorized to sign our Firm from date.

HALL & HOLTZ.
190 31oc Shanghae, 21st July, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. William Henry Gracie is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

JOHNSON & Co.
tf 184 Shanghai, 22nd July, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. Richard Toms is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 182 Shanghai, 1st July, 1363.

NOTICE.

MR. FRANZ BORNTRAEGER is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration.

THAUTMANN & Co.
tf 154 Shanghai, 10th June, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch Office in Hankow.

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL.
Civil Engineers & Architects.
tf 149 Shanghai, June 12th, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. Emil Oppert is authorized to sign our Firm per Procuration.

OPPERT & Co.
tf 148 Shanghai, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Henry Murray in our Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co
5se 141 Shanghai, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned will hereafter be carried on by their Successors Messrs. Trautmann & Co., who have taken over their Assets and Liabilities.

HARKORT & Co.
Shanghai, 30th May 1863.

THE Business hitherto carried on by Messrs. Harkort & Co., will be continued by the Undersigned, under the Firm of Trautmann & Co., they having taken over all Assets and Liabilities of their Predecessors.

Johann Friedrich Heinrich Trautmann.
Frederick Horsen Block.
August Wietenf.
6ju-1864 144 Shanghai, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. G. SCHAUWECKER is this day admitted a partner in our Firm in China and Japan, which will in future be carried on under the style of Fajard, Schauwecker & Co.

EUGENE FAJARD & Co.
tf 145 Shanghai, 6th June, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Benjamin A. Wardell and Mr. Albert N. Shearer in our Firm ceased on the first day of May, 1863.

HOWARD & Co.
5se 142 Shanghai, 6th June, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. Clement Lucas is authorized to sign our Firm in China *per procuration.*

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
28no 135 Shanghai, 29th May, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. FRANZ SCHONFELD has this day been authorized to sign our Firm per procuration at Foochow.

OVERWEG & Co.
23au 133 Shanghai, 23rd May, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. LEONARD MATTHEWS is authorized to sign my name per procuration, from this date.

H. EVANS.
8au 118 Shanghai, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this port as Merchant and Commission Agent under the style of H. Stubbendorff & Co.

H. STUBBENDORFF.
tf 113 Shanghai, 1st May, 1863.

Office Rue du Consulat, French concession, formerly occupied by the Spanish Consul

德泰洋行 (*Tuk-tae Yang Hong.*)

NOTICE.

MR. H. E. A. RÖHL is this day admitted a *Partner in my business which will in future* be carried on under the firm and style of Kunst, Röhl & Co.

G. KUNST.
tf 112 Shanghai, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr William Gunston Howell in our Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. Thomas Moncreiff was admitted a partner on the 1st Instant.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
Shanghai, 6th April, 1863.

WITH reference to the above, notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned and Mr. Francis Hamilton Grove, under the firm or style of Moncreiff, Grove & Co., in Shanghae, determined by mutual consent on the 31st ultimo.

Their business has been transferred to Messrs Geo. Barnet & Co., and will be carried on by Mr. F. H. Grove in London, in connection, as before, with Messrs. H. & J. Johnston & Co., of that city, and in China, with Messrs. Geo. Barnet & Co.

THOS. MONCREIFF.
tf 88 Shanghai, 6th April, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. James C. Hasson in our Firm, ceased on the *24th January,* 1863.

WAINWRIGHT & Co.
Shanghai, 12th March, 1863.

MR. John Thorne is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

WAINWRIGHT & Co.
tf 89 Shanghai, 12th March, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto conducted by the Undersigned will be carried on for the future under the Firm and Style of Byrne & Co.

EDWARD BYRNE.
tf 22 Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Augustus Figge in our Firm ceased on the 1st of August last.

OVERWEG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th October, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector,* hitherto conducted by Mr. John Blain, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this day established himself at this Port as a *General Commission Agent,* under the style of Cowie & Co

GEO J W. COWIE.

高易行 *Kow-yih Hong.*

nearly opposite Dr. Bell's Residence,
in Fuchau Road

tf 26 Shanghai, 18th November, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. C. H. Angel in our Firm has ceased

WHEELOCK & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st November, 1862

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. Hugh Ross Innes a partner in our firm in China, and have established a branch at Shanghai, where Mr. Innes will conduct our business of *Public Tea Inspectors and General Commission Agents.*

JOHN FORSTER & Co.
tf 125 Foochow, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has *this-day* Established himself in business at Hankow under the Style and Firm of Innes & Co.

JAMES INNES.
tf 166 Hankow, 1st July, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD TOWNEND is this day admitted a Partner in my business which will in future be carried on under the Firm and Style of Davies, Townend & Co.

R. B. DAVIES.
tf 110 Hankow, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. Charles William Matthew Hudson is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
tf Hankow, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as *General Commission Agent and Public Silk Inspector* in this Port.

FRED. L. PATER.
tf 147 Chin-kiang, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch of our Firm at this Port under the direction of our Mr. C. W. M. Hudson.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co,
of Hankow.
tf 104 Chinkiang, 20th April, 1863.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as *General Agent, and Commission Merchant.*

JOHNSTONE SMITH.
tf 114 Chinkiang, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

MY Tea Inspection and Commission business at this port will from this date be carried on under the Firm of Archibald Little & Co.

ARCHIBALD J. LITTLE & Co.
10de 155 Kiukiang, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a branch of our Firm at the Port of Chinkiang, and have authorized Mr. Vincent Pickenpack, to sign our firm there.

ARCHIBALD LITTLE.
10de 156 Kiukiang, 1st June. 1863

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this Port as *Merchants and Commission Agents* under the style of Robert Francis & Co.

R. FRANCIS.
H. G. HOLLINGWORTH.
tf Kiukiang, 2nd June, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Port of Newchwang, as a *Medical Practitioner.*

JOHN MACLAREN,
Surgeon, &c.
12de 150 1st March, 1863.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as *General Merchant and Commission Agent.*

G. SCHÖTTLER.
Yingtsze, (Newchwang.)
14no 124 15th April, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR *Augustus Allen Hayes, Junr.,* is authorized to sign our Firm in China.

OLYPHANT & Co
2-w-n tf 180 China, July 18th. 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Hankow and authorized Mr. R. Brondsted to sign the same per procuration.

BOURJAU HUBENER & Co.
22au 183 China, 14th July, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. D. Olyphant Vail in our Firm ceased on the 30th of June 1863, and Mr. George W. Talbot is this day admitted a partner.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 168 China, 1st July, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM THOMAS TYERS is authorized to sign our Firm.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 51 China. 21st February. 1863.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. Wm. S. Sloan in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1862

Mr. Frank B. Forbes and Mr. Richard S. Dana, are admitted Partners from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 9 China, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWIN JOHN SPENCE is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration at this Port from this date

ASPINALL CORNES & Co.
tf 138 Yokohama, 25th May 1863.

NOTICE

THE Firm of O. H. Baker & Co. at this port has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. J. Eisler will sign per procuration in liquidation.

O. H. BAKER & Co.
Yokohama, 25th April, 1863.

THE business hitherto conducted by Messrs. O. H. Baker & Co. at this port, will in future be carried on by us, under the Style of Eisler & Co.

JOHAN EISLER.
C. J. HUFFNAGEL.
22au 132 Yokohama, 25th April, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. James L. Glover has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

GLOVER & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 1st September, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

F. H. KNEVITT.
ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR.
Nanking Road (Late Park Lane.)
Tsuy-ho.
瑞和
15au 177 Shanghai, July 11th, 1863.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent
46, Lime Street,
LONDON.
tf *E. C.*

COMPTON AND READ,
Commission Merchants.
No. 7, Frederick's Place,
Old Jewry.
LONDON.
E C.

INSURANCES.

HANKOW.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine Risks upon the usual terms to the extent of Mex $45,000.

HAGEMEYER & Co.
25jy-64 185 Hankow, July 9th, 1863.

"OCEAN" MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ROTTERDAM.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company. are prepared to grant Risks on the usual terms

TRAUTMANN & Co.
20ju-64 157 Shanghai, 19th June 1863.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £12,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein at *Shanghai* and *Hankow.*

For further particulars, apply to

DOW & Co.
31de 12 Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this port, for the "North China Insurance Company," are prepared to accept risks by steamers and sailing vessels when towed by steamers.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
tf 160 Chinkiang, 17th June. 1863.

保險公所

啟者本行現在鎮江
作爲保險公所經理
之人可保火輪船并
火輪船拖帶小船等
隻免受驚灾如有驚
者照數償還如有人
欲保險者請至本行
面議可也此佈
天青洋行啟

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this port for the above Company are prepared to grant Police by first-class vessels from Shanghai to any Port or Ports in the United Kingdom, also by steamers to Ports on the Coast of China, India, Australia, and Europe. Payable in London.

ROTHWELL, LOVE & Co.
tf 53 Shanghai, 26th August, 1862.

BOMBAY ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed *Agents* at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks on the usual terms and conditions.

DAVID SASSOON SONS & Co.
tf 170 Shanghai, 29th June, 1863.

NOTICE.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Colonial Marine and Fire Insurance Society of Batavia.

THE Undersigned Agents for the above named companies, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the customary conditions

Policies can be made payable in London, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and at almost every port of India, China, and Australia

ADRIAN & Co.
tf 28 Nagasaki, December, 1862

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

THE Undersigned, having been chosen Secretaries and Agents of this Association are prepared to issue Policies upon marine risks at current rates of premium.

Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Fuchau and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured of each year, at the close of each current year, fifteen per cent of the profits of the Company for that year, divided *pro rata* to the amount of premiums paid by each Police holder.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf Shanghai November 1st 1862.

INSURANCES.

The Commercial Union.
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E. C.

Completely Registered pursuant to Act 7 and 8 Vict. cap. 110.

CAPITAL, £2,500,000.

DIRECTORS.

Henry William Peek, Esq (Peek Brothers & Co.) *Chairman.*
H. Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson), *Deputy-Chairman*
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. and J. Colman,)
Charles Curling, Esq., (C. Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, (Halliday, Fox and Co)
Nehemiah Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.)
Samuel Hanson, Esq. (Samuel Hanson and Son)
Frederick William Harris, Esq. (Dixon and Harris)
Smith Harrisson, Esq (Harrisons and Crosfield)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart and Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq. (Thomas and Francis Hicks.
John Hodgson, Esq. (Grant, Hodgson & Co.
John Humphery, Jun., (Humphery and Son.
Moss Joshua, Esq. (Joshua Brothers and Co.
William Leask, Esq., Eastcheap.
Andrew Lusk, Esq (A. Lusk and Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq (Churchill & Sim)
John Robert Thomson, Jun., Esq (J. R. Thomson and Co.
John Kemp Welch, Esq (Orlando Jones and Co.

Manager of Fire Department—Henry Thomson.
Actuary—W. P. Pattison.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Bankers.—The London and County Bank.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn.
Agents in Shanghai—Blain, Tate & Co.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for "*The Commercial Union Assurance Company*" are prepared to grant Insurance against Fire on the usual terms, to the extent of £5,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

In the case of two or more Buildings adjoining, but in which the walls are substantially built and carried through the roof, a sum of £4,000 can be granted on each.

Insurances can be effected on *Shipping* and also on *Goods* on board the same

For further particulars apply to

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
27ju-64 121 Shanghai, 15th May, 1863.

Queen Insurance Company
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON

BY an arrangement entered into between the Directors of the above Companies the undersigned are empowered to accept risks against *Fire,* to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents. The amount of such Insurances will be divided equally between the two Offices and separate Policies will be issued to the Assurers.

It is believed that this arrangement (which offers to Assurers the security of the *two wealthy proprietaries,* without entailing on them any extra trouble or expense) will be found peculiarly advantageous.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.,
Agents "Queen Insurance Company"
Agents "The Commercial Union Assurance Company."
27ju-64 122 Shanghai, 15th May, 1863.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are authorized to accept risks on approved Chinese buildings to the extent of £5,000 on one block; also to grant Policies on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at *Tientsin* and *Kiukiang* to the extent of £10,000.

For further particulars, apply to

DOW & Co.
26de 77 Shanghai, 21st March, 1863.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

TRUSTEES:
John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £6,000, in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in 30 days sight Bills (favor of Percy M. Dore, Esq)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 130 Shanghai, May 23rd, 1863.

COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Marine risks on the usual terms.

Policies payable in the principal ports of India and China.

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
tf 123 Shanghai, 14th May, 1863.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself at this Port as *Merchant and General Commission Agent* under the style of COOPER & CO.

W. COOPER.

tf 192 Yokohama, 1st August, 1863.

SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANÇAIS.

Steam for Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Alexandria, Messina, Marseilles;
also,
Pondichérry, Madras and Calcutta.

ON Sunday, the 16th instant, at day-light, or such time of the night of the 15th, or the morning of the 16th, as the tides may serve, the Company's Mail Steam-ship *HYDASPE*, Commander Armstrong, (H. I. M N.), with H.I.M.'s Mails, Passengers, Specie & Cargo, will be despatched from this Port for the above places, in connection:

At *Alexandria*, with the Company's and the Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers for the Levant, Black Sea, Greece, Corfu and Trieste;

At *Messina*, with the Company's Semi-weekly Mail Steamers for Malta and the Italian Ports;

At *Marseilles*, with the Weekly Company's Mail Steamers for Valencia, and thence, by Railroad, to Madrid.

The *Hydaspe* will, this voyage, connect at Hongkong with the Mail Steamer *Imperatrice*, which is to leave Hongkong, on the 22d instant, at Noon. The passage from Hongkong to Suez by the Company's Steamers is direct, and without transshipment at any point.

☞ *Passengers going to London, are informed that the Company will convey free of charge, from Marseilles to London, their Baggage to the extent allowed by the Regulations.*

The *Hydaspe* will have room for 3,000 Bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until the 14th instant, at 5 o'clock P.M.; Specie and Parcels until the 15th, at 2 o'clock P.M.—(Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

⁂ Shippers of Cargo are most earnestly requested to send in their Duty Receipts to the Agency, at the same time as they send in their Mate's Receipts so as to expedite the clearing of the Steamer at the Customs; said Duty Receipts, should, in no case, be sent in later than the 14th, at 5 o'clock P.M.

The Company has authority to grant Insurance on all Cargo conveyed by their Vessels, at a premium of 1½ per cent upon Merchandize, and 1 per cent upon Treasure, from Shanghai to Marseilles, Lyons, Paris, London and Holland, and proportionally for places this side of Suez.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages destined beyond Suez is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be furnished by the Shippers to the Agent with the Bills of Lading; and the Company will not be responsible for any consequence or prejudice which may ensue from an incorrect declaration.

For particulars respecting Freight and Passage, apply at the Company's Offices, French Settlement, French Bund.

BERTOLINI,
Agent.

15au 193 *Shanghai, 6th Aug.*, 1863.

NOTICE.

Hong-que Dispensary.

其生藥房 *Je-sang Yah-fang.*

Next to the American Consulate, Shanghai.

THE Undersigned beg to inform the Public, that they have *this day* opened a Dispensary under the above name and in charge of a competent Apothecary.

Prescriptions carefully prepared, and Orders for Medicine chests supplied at short notice.

They have always in Stock a good assortment of the best Drugs from England, and hope by their strict attention to their business, and by their moderate charges, to merit a share of Patronage of the Shanghai Community, as well as of Masters of Ships visiting this Port.

DE SOUZA & Co.

8se 194 *Shanghai, 1st August*, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Chairman of the Shanghai Dock Company has directed the Undersigned to give Notice that any vessel or hulk lying within sixty fathoms of the entrance to either Dock, on a line drawn straight outwards into the river, and fifty fathoms on each side of such line, up and down the River, will be liable to be made fast to by vessels entering the Docks, and will be responsible for any damage, or collision caused by her position.

HAWKINS & Co.

tf 186 Shanghai, 21st July, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS
taken by
A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER
FOR THE WEEK.

August.	*Ending 7th August, 1863.*		*Ending 7th August, 1862*	
	Max	*Min.*	*Max.*	*Min*
1.—	88	80	77	72
2.—	89	81	80	73
3.—	90	80	80	72
4.—	88	82	81	75
5.—	89	80	82	77
6.—	88	81	83	77
7.—	88	80	83	77

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Aug 3, *Sarah*, (Am. bq.). from New York; 7, *Feima*, (Br. str.). from Ningpo; 8, S. S. *Sarah*, from Tientsin; 8, S. S. *Rona*, from Hankow & Ports.

DEPARTURES.—Aug. 7, *Gen. Michiler*, (Dut. bq.), for Java; 7, *Fire Cracker*, (Am. str.), for Hankow & Ports; 7, *Fire Dart*, (Am str.), for Hankow & Ports; 7, *Huquang*, (Am. str.), for Hankow & Ports; 7, *La Monette*, (Fr. schr.), for Nagasaki; 7, *Yang-tsze*, (Br. str.), for Kanagawa; 7, *Ophelia*, (Ham. bq.), for Newchwang; 7, *Geo Ruxton*, (Br. bq.), for Newchwang; 7, *Emma*, (Br. sch.)

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per str. *Hydaspe*, from Marseilles, Sœurs Marie, Josephine, Vincent, Messrs. Mascarella, Tioresti, Laureri, Bret de Koning, N. Harte, Vander Eyk, T. Fens, H. A. Lannoy, Ed. Brabant, Walsh, T. Smith. From Suez, Sœurs Louise, Gilberte, Stephanie, Domque. de Mme. Nye. From Singapore, Messrs. Vreedenberg, Assenbrock, Hellwig, Pieters, Versnell. From Saigon, Mr. Gentil. From Hongkong, Messrs Frere, Menet, Leysoon, Beter, Brenier, and Mme. Wyatt. Per *Citadel Van Antwerpe*, from Hongkong, Messrs. T. Desamoni, Vander Hoeven, and C. F. M. de Grys.

DEPARTURES.—Per P & O. Co's Steam-ship *Ganges*, for Hongkong, Mrs. Davis, infant and child, Messrs. Topp, H. P. Moore, Joseph Blum, D. Cooper, Pinder, Whittall, Magniac, Dickinson, Bray de Brudir, Lieut Coxon, and Assistant Surgeon J. Robinson. Per Steam-ship *Formosa*, for Hongkong, Messrs. J. P. Dore, and H. Anchincloss.

NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Shanghai, Aug. 3rd, 1863.

THE undersigned has to notify to the British Mercantile community, the receipt of a communication from H. E. the Superintendent of Customs stating that, by orders of the Foreign Board, the system hitherto in vogue at this port for the collection of duties is to be abandoned, and that commencing with the 11th instant, the method prescribed by Art XXV. of the British Treaty is to be put in force. The tenor of the article in question is to the effect that "import duties shall be considered payable on landing of the goods, and duties of Export on the shipment of the same."

JOHN MARKHAM,
H.B.M.'s Acting Consul.

H. B. M.'s CONSULATE,
CHINKIANG, *July* 21st, 1863.

THE Undersigned has received a communication from His Excellency the Taotae to the effect that the Military Authorities in the neighbourhood of Nanking will not be responsible for injuries that may be done to foreign vessels seen holding communication with the Rebels at Nanking.

Masters of British steamers are advised, in passing Nanking, to avoid the Nanking side of the river and not on any account to go through the Ts-ao-hia creek.

THOS. ADKINS,
8au 192 *H.M. Vice-Consul.*

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI SATURDAY, 8 AUGUST 1863

WE have this week commenced giving a summary of weekly news for the information of our subscribers at the coast and riverine ports, many of whom do not receive our daily or fortnightly papers, and must, in consequence, be frequently at a loss for news from this settlement.

IT is with sincere regret that we find ourselves called on to record Burgevine's defection to the rebel cause. We had hoped, almost after his intention had become a certainty, that the preparations he was making and the men he was assembling were destined for some dashing enterprise against, instead of for, the rebels, designed to re-establish himself in favour of the Chinese and regain command of a force in their service. We did not believe that a man who had enjoyed the consideration and respect of the English Military and Naval authorities during his brief tenure of command of the Soonkiong force, would have deliberately forfeited the honorable reputation he had acquired, by joining a cause which has been condemned by all civilised nations who have representatives at the Chinese court. It is objected by many that Burgevine did nothing during the time he held this command; and that therefore he has no reason to complain at having been removed from it. We do not agree in this view. During the three months that he held the post, he inflicted a severe defeat on the rebels at Pao-kiong, and the city of Shang-yu was captured by the Ningpo garrison (then also under his command) acting in concert with the Franco-Chinese. It must be remembered, moreover, that these three months were mainly devoted to preparations for the intended attack on Nanking; to the improved organisation, and recruitment of the force, and the accumulation of ammunition and various military stores. These are important duties of a commander, and necessary to successful action in the field; and the improvement in efficiency of the force during Burgevine's tenure of power is indisputable. We admit, then, that the treatment he has received at the hands of the Imperial government and its subordinates has been such as to embitter him against it to an extreme degree, and to give to *any feasible scheme of revenge* that might present itself, an almost irresistible attraction. But we had thought too highly of General Burgevine to believe him capable of giving way to such attraction, when the doing so involved loss of respect in the eyes of all honorable men. It is not alone that he has fallen from a position in which he was necessarily treated as the ally and equal of European generals, and the prestige of which still attached to him after his fall, to a position in which, with few exceptions, his only associates can be rowdies and loafers—men for the most part the dregs of society, with whom contact is contamination; but that he should have shown himself so careless of the laws of honour, and so recklessly flung away the respect of all with whom he had come in contact, by joining a cause against which he had before been fighting—a cause which places him almost beyond the pale of civilized laws. Though admitting, therefore, that strong temptation existed, we confess to both surprise and disappointment that Burgevine should have yielded to it.

It is difficult to foresee the immediate consequences of his step. He has, among his European coadjutors, several of his old officers—men accustomed to command Chinese and perfectly competent to instruct the rebels in the simple drill which alone is required to render them equal to the troops under Gordon's command. And, as the short-sighted parsimony of local mandarins is not likely to oppose any limitation to their organisation in point of number, it is possible that the Futai may pay the penalty of his folly by seeing the country again wrested from his grasp to the borders of the thirty mile circuit. However invincible the disciplined Chinese may be, when properly led, against their own countrymen; we do not believe they will withstand attack by the considerable body of Europeans Burgevine is reported to have under him. But supposing that Burgevine attain this temporary success, has be calculated that, in a very short time, he will have to encounter Sherard Osborne's gunboats, manned by picked men—the cream of the British navy; that if the gunboats cannot get at him, these men can, and will more than overmatch his own rabble? In the meantime, we shall watch Burgevine's movements with much curiosity. Hitherto, those who have joined the rebel ranks, have embraced the earliest *opportunity of quitting them that* offered, and spoken in no measured terms of disappointment, of the result of their experience. They have been given no power; have had to put up, in most instances, with the Chinese mode of living, and have failed to realise any substantial equivalent for these inconveniences. But the Chinese are able very fairly to appreciate the class and character of foreigners, and the rebels have probably seen that the isolated individuals who joined their cause were not likely to be serviceable in other than such general matters as pointing guns and suggesting the sweep of embrasures;—that they were not fitted to command. We do not anticipate that Burgevine will meet with all the inconveniences we have described; he is not likely to have thrown himself into the cause without a clear understanding, and satisfactory security for his position; but we do anticipate an early deficiency of dollars in the rebel coffers and corresponding discontent, mutiny and desertion, if not worse, among the Europeans who have accompanied him.

THERE is something highly significant in the united action of the Western Powers—English, French, American and Dutch—in the Japanese difficulty. The international jealousies inseparable from the position of nations enjoying nearly the same privileges, have all been swept away. The existence of a common enemy has caused mutual differences to be forgotten. It is plain, then, that the struggle going on in Japan is now a struggle between East and West, between Oriental exclusiveness and Western enterprise, between Eastern semibarbarism and Western civilisation. The Japanese may probably look proudly back to a period when the blessings of civilisation were as yet unknown in the West, but had beneficently spread themselves over the East. It is therefore quite possible that we may be regarded by this haughty Eastern nation as a mushroom race unworthy to cope with a people, whose history extends back to ages of which we possess no authentic record. The events which attended the first introduction of foreigners into Japan helped to carry out this notion. The subservience of the traders, the ignominy with which they suffered themselves to be treated in order to secure a profitable commerce, cannot but have prepossessed the Japanese against us. On the other hand the unfortunate conduct of the earlier missionaries in mixing themselves up with the politics of the country, and complicating the relations existing between the native princes, turned that into active hate which at first was merely passive dislike and contempt.

The frantic opposition offered by the Portuguese and Dutch to the entrance of the English into Japan, and to their participating in the commercial advantages of the country, may have simply impressed the native Government with a dislike to the English, founded on the repugnance evidenced by the two nations with which it was already in relation. But when burning jealousies began to be mutually evidenced by the Portuguese and Dutch—when every shortcoming on the part of the one was immediately seized on by the other, and brought instantly to the notice of the nation to which they were both truckling, it became evident that each had no other object than the establishment of a *régime*, under which it, and it alone, should be enabled to reap all the benefits of the trade. Contempt having been once engendered, it was not difficult to find a pretext on which it might be transformed into genuine hate, and this pretext was afforded by the conduct of the later Christian missionaries. Their ill-judged pride, ostentation and arrogance were easily construed into declarations of superiority. Very soon it became a matter almost of certainty that the ultimate occupation of Japan was the object of *the Powers of the West, and it* was but too probable that the ostentatious Christian missionaries were the actors in the first part of a drama of conquest. That such a design never entered the minds of the Western Powers is almost certain, but the position assumed by the only accredited representatives of those powers was such as fully to warrant the supposition that a design of conquest was entertained. The jealousies between the Western nations to which we have referred, must likewise have had their effect in convincing the Japanese that each was jealous of the influence of the other, and anxious to have no participators in the advantages it contemplated. The history of foreign relations with Japan has been such as to convince the Japanese that the ill-feeling and jealousies existing between the European nations would be amply sufficient to prevent any conjoint action. How great, then, must have been the surprise engendered, when English, American, French and Dutch at once sprang into simultaneous action, and practically demonstrated their determination to waive all petty jealousies, and to avenge the insults heaped *on the Western Foreigners.* It is impossible that any of our readers could have perused without a thrill of satisfaction the graphic accounts given of the engagements between the Japanese and the *Medusa*, *Wyoming*, *Tancrede* and *Semiramis*. In each case Western pluck and science asserted itself against numerical strength, and weight of metal. With the Americans, as being part and parcel with ourselves, we probably sympathise more fully than with the other nations. It is not therefore without some of that enthusiasm with which we pore over one of our own bygone naval engagements that we read of the gallant manner in which Captain McDougal manœuvred his ship into position, and against fearful odds, kept up the credit of the Anglo-Saxon race. The lesson will not be lost on the Japanese that in insulting one of the great family of foreign nations the entire number are insulted, and that each and every one is now ready to assert and maintain the honor of the West.

It may take a while to teach the Japanese this lesson. The sooner they learn it, the less blood will be shed, and *the less necessity will exist for fruitless* diplomacy based on the supposition of ill-feeling existing between European nations.

Summary of the Week.

THE past week has witnessed events of the utmost importance to our position in China. We have in another column commented on those events; it is, therefore, sufficient to say that they have thrown our ordinarily quiet settlement into a ferment, and have caused our volunteers to look up their neglected fir-locks, and endeavour to recall some part of their forgotten drill.

On Saturday last the 1st instant, H.I. C.M. Steamer *Kiao-chiao*, left Shanghai for Sungkiong, having on board Doctor Macartney, late 99th Regiment, now in command at the latter city. The Fuchiangs Chang, and Li (brother of the viceroy of the Chiang-su province) were towed up to the mouth of the creek, where they were left, while the *Kiao-chiao* proceeded to Sungkiong to take troops on board. The steamer arrived under the walls about daylight on Sunday morning, and was made fast below a bridge which spans the creek between the south and west gates of the city. The bridge is much nearer to the south gate than to the west, but in consequence of the south gate having been closed to propitiate the god of rain, Doctor Macartney had to proceed to the west gate in order to enter the city. He had got about half way, when one of his European officers who had been left on board, came up breathless to say that the steamer had been seized. Now the barracks are within the city, in the immediate vicinity of the south gate, consequently before soldiers could be brought down, a distance equivalent to nearly the entire circuit of the city had to be traversed. When, at length, the men had been roused out of bed, supplied with ammunition, and marched down to the landing place, the steamer was a good distance down the stream. The only chance was to gallop to the mouth of the creek along a road leading to within thirty yards of the steamer, and direct the barge which had been left there an hour or two before, to be hauled across the stream and scuttled. This would have effectually closed the entrance to the creek, and rendered futile any attempt to pass on the part of the steamer. But Chinamen-like, the two Generals—Chang and Li—had departed as soon as the rumour reached them that some suspicious characters had been seen up the river. The course was therefore clear, and the *Kiao-chiao* met no opposition on her extempore trip to Suchow. Further investigation elicited *the fact that the steamer had been board*ed by a party of rowdies in Rebel pay, led by General Burgevine (whilome Commander in Chief of the Imperial Disciplined Troops) and by a man named Jones, who had formerly held command of the steamer, but had been dismissed by the Viceroy. For some time back it has been generally known that Burgevine has been enlisting all the European rowdies in Shanghai, under the pretext of getting up a force to be employed in the North. The real destination of this force is now placed beyond a doubt, and grave results may be expected to follow from the organisation of a European contingent in connection with the Rebel army.

A report was current in the settlement on Thursday, that the commander of the *Firefly* had joined the rebel interest; and taken his steamer to Soochow to place her at Burgevine's disposal. As, however, it was only a report, we refrained from noticing it till we had obtained more authentic information. It appears that the *Firefly* left her anchorage at Quinsan without orders, came to Shanghai and anchored a little above *the Chinese city, where, on the afternoon* of the 5th, Burgevine boarded her and left, it is supposed, for Soochow. Burgevine is said to have been seen in the settlement in the course of the day, but we doubt the correctness of the rumour, as he would hardly be guilty of such rashness after his seizure of the *Kiao-chiao*. One of H.M. gun-boats and two armed boats from the *Vulcan* were sent in pursuit; but returned yesterday having failed to overtake or hear of her. We fear, therefore, that there can be little doubt but that the rebels have now another steamer at their disposal. This is a much more serious affair than the capture of the *Kiao-chiao*, not so much on account of the superiority of the vessel, as of the fact that Burgevine acquired her through the defection of her commander. We trust, for the honour of the foreign name, that no other such instance of treachery will occur. Whatever excuse Burgevine may have had for fighting against his former employers, Captain Ludlum had none. We would fain hope that the report is incorrect; but fear there is no room for doubt.

LOSS OF THE SHIP *OCEAN MAIL*, FROM SHANGHAI, BOUND TO LONDON.

WE have received a statement from Mr. Wilson, the Pilot in charge of the *Ocean Mail*, when she was wrecked. We publish it with much pleasure as it serves to do away with the erroneous impressions current as to the position of the ship at the time of the wreck:—

THE *Ocean Mail* left Shanghai on the 1st of August about 1.30 P.M. in tow of the steamer *Bunker Hill*, which left the ship in a proper position in the Yangtsze, outside the marks of Woosung. We made three tacks and then anchored for the night, in 7½ fathoms of water with 30 fathoms of chain. Stowed all sails—got out the jib-boom, and had everything in readiness for the following morning.

On the 2nd at 3.45 A.M., called all hands and got the ship under weigh. Wind about S.E. by E., fresh breeze. At 6.30 A.M., the anchor short apeak. Set the main topsail—hove up anchor and catted it, braced the main yard up with the starboard braces; ship's head about S.S.W. reaching to the Southward, driving down with the ebb tide. About 7.15 A.M. all hands in the act of setting the mizen topsail shaking. Captain *in the act of taking sight for chronometers*, when with a great crash the ship struck and heeled over about 6 streaks, and her head flew round to about East. This was about 7.30 A.M. About 10 minutes afterwards her head flew round to about North, when she heeled over about 10 streaks, and gave a crash as if the whole bilge had broken in; she then again righted. The Capt. called the carpenter to sound the pumps. He did so and reported 5 feet in the hold. The steward *told the Capt. that* the water was in his berth. All hands at the pumps. Carpenter again sounded, reported 8 feet. Pumps still working; next sound 12 feet, last sounding 18. I got the boats out, as the ship was rapidly sinking. Still she was at the time working from 5 to 6 points of the compass on a pivot and settling down very fast. By this the water was on her decks. The large boat was put out on the port side level with the rail in the tackles The Nautical instruments of the Captain and Mate, with mine and the apprentice Pilot's traps, were put into the boat in readiness to leave the ship, as she was rapidly settling down. The quarter boat on the starboard side was then in the water, and the greater portion of the decks and starboard bulwarks out of sight. She then began to sink very fast. I called the attention of the Captain to the quarter boat, who immediately ordered the Chief Officer to look after it. It was just in time to save her. She was cast loose from the ship's davits by the Mate and seven hands. I wanted the apprentice pilot, Mr. Lewisers, to come with me in the small boat, but he preferred going with the Captain in the large boat. By this time we were to our knees in water on deck. I then took charge of the small boat, getting into her from the starboard rail—to my middle in water—from the main-braces. One of the men swam to the boat, whom we hauled in. By this time the Captain's boat was afloat in the tackles, and the crew in the act of getting into her. I told the Captain that we could not hold on much longer, the boat being about to sink under the ship. He said in reply "you had better leave; so we left the ship. The hull was then out of sight. The Captain was standing in the main rigging. He told me he wished to be the last man to leave the ship, and that until forced he would not abandon her. We then left, but *found much difficulty* in so doing, owing to the suction of the ship. We were nearly sunk three or four times in getting away from her. When we got clear, we made for the south shore. We then discovered the Captain's boat, adrift with one man in her, and the remainder of the crew in the rigging, the ship listing over to starboard very much, with yards and sails in the water. The tide was so strong we could not get back to their assistance, so we went on board a Chinese Junk, *took charge of her*, and *then went* to pick up the Captain's boat, having perceived the steamer *Pembroke* making for the ship, and knowing that she would render assistance before we possibly could. As we neared the boat, we found her bottom up, and two men on her (the 2nd mate and one of the Crew), about five miles East of the ship, who informed us that the apprentice Pilot was drowned by the upsetting of the boat. We then made for the ship. Before we got to her, we met *the Captain* and *the remainder of the Crew* in Messrs. McKenzie & Co.'s boat, who confirmed us of the loss of the apprentice Pilot and ship's apprentice, by the upsetting of the Captain's boat, under the bows of the ship. When upset there were 5 hands in her, the rest jumped out and got on to the rigging. All this time the river was strewn for miles with loose articles from the deck, cabin and forecastle.

I have read in the *Daily Shipping List* of the 4th Inst., *a paragraph to the effect* that the *Ocean Mail* touched with her keel on an old wreck, and turning round struck on the north bank, when she become a total wreck in 15 minutes. I am prepared to prove that the ship was not near the north bank at all, nor out of the channel since I had charge of her, and that she is now in the channel and in the same place where she struck and sunk in from 38 to 40 feet water at half tide. It is also asserted that her lower yards "took the ground." I have not the slightest hesitation in asserting that that statement is erroneous; her yards never touched the ground up to the time of my leaving on the 3rd instant at noon. It would indeed have been very fortunate had she been on the bank, as then, although the ship were lost, the greater portion of the cargo might have been saved, as also the effects of the Captain and crew.

I should think it self-evident to any nautical man that the ship could not have been in shoal water, as in less than 20 minutes after she struck, there were 18 feet of water in the hold; to which the Captain, mate and carpenter can testify, she only drew 16ft. 6in.

The morning after the wreck (accompanied by the chief officer) I went N.N.E. from the ship from ¼ to ½ a mile to sound, and found 5½ fathoms of water at ½ tide, as noted in the log book of the chief officer.

That does not look as if she was on the north bank.

There is great credit due to the officers and crew of the ship *Ocean Mail* for the alacrity and willingness with which they obeyed the commands of the Captain and Pilot. Mr. Mellin the chief officer behaved most manfully.

In conclusion I beg to call attention to the possibility (if immediate steps are not taken) of similar wrecks to that of the *Ocean Mail* taking place if her present position is not properly buoyed.

J. A. WILSON,
Pilot in Charge.

7th August, 1863.

THE SOURCE OF THE NILE.

(Times.)

There is no longer any reason to doubt that the most curious, if not the most important, geographical problem bequeathed to us by antiquity has been solved by two English explorers. In the earliest ages of which history makes mention, when the earth was conceived as a flat disk, with ocean flowing round it, and the outline of Europe and Asia was as little known as the existence of America, men's minds were exercised in vain upon the Sources of the Nile. We have already alluded to the sacred interest which attached to everything Egyptian as one reason for the activity of the Greek and Roman imagination on this question. It must be confessed, however, that the aspect of the majestic steam flowing with undiminished volume, without any visible tributary, for 1,200 miles, through a land which it had once created and continued to fertilize year by year, was a spectacle calculated to impress any mind capable of speculation. To the first geographers, no less than to the first philosophers, it was the great secret of nature. Homer speaks of the Nile with mysterious awe; Herodotus exhausted upon it his extraordinary powers of interrogation and conjecture; Eratosthenes, who determined the obliquity of the ecliptic, and calculated the earth's figure, theorized on the origin of the main branch; Ptolemy framed an hypothesis which modern research has confirmed in some of its features; Alexander the Great and the Macedonian dynasty of Egypt despatched persons to follow up the inquiry; Julius Cæsar is made by Lucan to speak of is as the day-dream of his life; Nero sent two centurions upon the same hopeless errand; Virgil, Horace, and Ovid echo the despair of Roman *savants* about a subject which the gods seemed to have purposely concealed from the knowledge of mortal men. We need not dwell on the failures of modern discoverers. Since the time of Bruce, who fairly traced the Blue Nile to its head waters in Abyssinia, no very material progress had been made, and some discredit has been thrown upon the results of certain former expeditions by the details now published. The furthest point that could be identified as having been visited by European travellers proceeding southward, was little beyond the fourth parallel of north latitude, and therefore less than 100 miles above Gondakoro. Now between Gondakoro and Kazeh, the nearest spot reached by Burton and Speke in company on their previous journey, there is an interval of some ten degrees of latitude. Even if we measure the distance from the southern shore of the great Lake Nyanza, seen by Speke alone, to the extreme limit reached by De Bono and Miani, south of Gondakoro, we shall find that it amounts to at least 400 miles. In this country, which had never been trodden by the foot of civilized man, in our exclusive sense of the term, the fountain head of the white Nile was known to be situated. Whether the river flowed out of this or some other lake, or was fed by mountains on either side of it, and what was the nature of the water system in this part of Africa, was absolutely uncertain.

We learn from Sir Roderick Murchison's address to the Geographical Society that these doubts are now virtually dispelled. It has been clearly ascertained that Lake Nyanza, between 3,000 and 4,000 feet above the sea-level, extends nearly 150 miles south of the Equator, which may be considered its northern boundary, and is, probably, of still greater breadth from east to west. Out of this vast reservoir, near the centre of its northern coast, issues the White Nile, in a current about 150 yards wide, which soon afterwards passes over a fall 12 feet in height. This is the great fact, but it is by no means the only fact brought to light by this exploration. It appears that to the west of this great lake there is a cluster (not a range) of mountains, one of which attains the height of 10,000 feet, and that still further to the north-west there is another lake, Nzigé, some 150 miles in length from north-east to south-west, and probably communicating at the former end with the White Nile between its exit from Lake Nyanza and Gondakoro. Moreover, it is found that the drainage from the east of the mountainous district to which we have alluded falls into the same Lake Nyanza, and that in greater quantities than can find a vent by the channel of the White Nile. It is true that several smaller affluents of this river are known to have their source in the northern shore of the lake, and there is some reason to believe that a smaller lake connected with the north-eastern extremity of Nyanza supplies *a stream which joins* the White Nile from the south-east, nearer Gondakoro. Still, there is a difficulty in accounting for the escape of all the water that must be poured into Lake Nyanza, and this difficulty, taken in connexion with other observed facts, has suggested the hypothesis of an efflux southward as well as northward from this central lake. Here it is proper to mention that, after running nearly 200 miles from the parent lake of Nyanza, the White Nile takes a sudden bend *to the west and seems to* have rather lost in volume when it reappears at a point to which Captain Speke got by traversing the chord of the arc, and which is 1,000 feet lower in level. It is at some part of this loop, if anywhere, that it would communicate with the Lake Nzigé, which Mr. Baker has started to explore, and it is not impossible that the Nile may here part with some of its water. If so, it remains to be seen whether there is not a water passage between the lake Nzigé itself and the trough-like Tanganyika, discovered by Burton and Speke, nearly due west of Zanzibar.

We have entered with some minuteness into such topographical details, because it is upon the means of access by water to those unknown regions that the practical importance of this discovery, such as it is, must depend. Sir Roderick Murchison emphatically negatives the probability of gold being found in a district with the geological features attributed to this. Nor do we see at present any prospect of establishing a profitable trade with the natives. Captain Speke found the three great nations through which he passed in making the circuit of Lake Nyanza far less barbarous than he had anticipated, and the most powerful of them in particular, called the Uganda, seems to have impressed him as Brobdignag impressed Gulliver. What is more wonderful is that a single language prevails over the whole country from Zanzibar up to the territory of a tribe called Chopi, hardly 200 miles from Gondakoro. Whether this be due to the fact of its having been colonized from Abyssinia, or to some other cause, remains to be proved; but it is certain that the Chopi are a more savage race and speak a tongue different from their Southern neighbours. Sir Roderick supposes that the ferocity of these Chopi may have been the real obstacle to the progress of expeditions in ancient and modern times. By contrast with them, the manners of Captain Speke's friends, the Uganda, and contiguous nations of Unioyoro and Karagwe may seem mild—indeed, he calls them the French of Eastern Africa—but the fact of his compulsory detention for months by each of them, and of the daily execution of *a human victim* by the first, warns us that it might be possible to presume too far on their friendliness. They are said to desire trade, but the difficulty of opening direct relations with them must for some time to come be very great, and the traffic carried on by the inhabitants of the Nile Valley far to the north of them closely resembles pillage. Nor are we told what commodities besides ivory are produced by the region round this watershed of Eastern Africa. For the present, we must content ourselves with the consciousness of a great geographical triumph. If the Mountains of the Moon are *not exploded, they are divested* of their character as snow peaks, and resolved into a group, or two groups, instead of a chain. The hypothesis of a number of lakes collecting the equatorial rains and pouring them into the White Nile is verified. The periodicity of its rise and fall is clearly traced to this cause. It has been shown that, instead of the river being too large for any conceivable source, the source is too copious to discharge itself by the Nile alone. The possibility of traversing these deserts, as they were erroneously supposed to be, without extreme danger to health or personal security, is demonstrated. This is a great deal to have accomplished, and Captains Speke and Grant will have amply earned their laurels, even though their discovery should prove of little value to commerce or agriculture.

SUPREME COURT—APPELLATE JURISDICTION

Wednesday, 22nd July. 1863.

(BEFORE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE BALL.)

HANBURY *Appellant vs.* PICKWOAD, *Respondent.*

THIS was an action for damages for breach of contract in a sale of land, appealed from the Consular Court at Shanghae. The cause was tried in the Consular Court on the 6th day of April, before J. Markham, H. M's Vice-Consul, and two assessors, the plaintiff (Pickwoad) sueing the defendant (Hanbury) for that he the said defendant, in or about the month of October, 1862, contracted and agreed to sell to the plaintiff a certain interest in four *mow* three *fun* of land situate at Shanghae, for the sum of Taels 5,297 60, and that the plaintiff had always been ready and willing to pay the purchase money, and perform his part of the contract, yet the defendant had refused to execute and perform his part of the same, wherefore the plaintiff claimed damages for breach of the said contract, Taels 3,567.30. A verdict was given for the plaintiff with costs.

Mr Pollard for the *Appellant.*

The Attorney General for the *Respondent.*

Mr. Pollard asked the Court to reverse the verdict of the Consular Court at Shanghae; and if the verdict of the Consular Court must stand, he asked his Lordship to reduce the amount of damages. The principal grounds were, firstly, that the verdict was against evidence, as the evidence showed there was not a contract to sell land which the apellant had, but a contract that he (the appellant) would induce another person to sell land, and that was no contract under the statute of frauds by which the Appellant could be charged; secondly, the non jointure of one Latimer *with the plaintiff* (respondent;) thirdly, that there was no contract irrespective of the statute of frauds, in that there was no such proposal and acceptance as to make a contract. These were the principal points on which the case was appealed; and there were minor points—*the matter arose on a contract* in which judgment had been recovered; there was a compromise, as the evidence of Thomas Hanbury given before the Consular Court, shows, his words being "This case was decided against me. I appealed against the decision; and it has been "reversed in Hongkong, and I have received the "4 *mow* 3 *fun* from Her Majesty's Consul."

The Attorney General said that he relied upon Mr. Hanbury's letter of the 17th October, 1862, and Mr. Pickwoad's letter of the 1st November, accepting the offer. And he would show that there was a tender of the money on the 10th November.

Mr. Pollard said that if those letters were an agreement for anything, it was to compromise matters then in litigation—that compromise was not carried out, and the litigation was. Lastly, there was no contract because there was no consideration.

The evidence given before the Consular Court at Shanghai, which we published in April last was here read; after which,

HIS LORDSHIP asked Mr. Pollard if there was no means of settling the case now, as all this trouble seemed to have arisen on a very slight mistake—the marking of a letter private, and but for which the case would have been settled.

Mr. Pollard said there was no chance for settlement. Pickwoad wanted Hanbury to pay him Tls. 3,567.30 to settle, and Hanbury had paid $20,000 to Ku Yai for the land. Ku Yai had got all the money, and Ku Yai, if any one, was the person to pay Pickwoad the money.

Reference was here made to the letters referred to in the foregoing evidence, when,

Mr. Pollard opened his argument by narrating the facts of the case, and for which he said he did not travel much out of the record. A Chinaman at Shanghai named Ku Yai was the owner of a piece of land, and Hanbury, wishing to purchase the land, registered an application for it at the Consulate, in conformity to the Land Regulations at Shanghai. Pickwoad and Latimer also sent in an application for the same piece of land, but they said their application did not cover the same piece of ground that Hanbury's application did. Hanbury said it did cover the same ground. If it did, Hanbury had a right of preemption. Hanbury then brought an action against Pickwoad and Latimer, and the Consul held that the land was not in Hanbury's claim, and so decided. Hanbury thereupon lodged an appeal to this Court, and Consul Medhurst, in the course of his duty, tried to settle the matter. The Consul was not bound to do this, but by the Order in Council recommended to do so, and he very properly tried, to settle the matter amicably, and failing in this the appeal went on. By the decision of the Consular Court, Hanbury was prevented from getting the land. He had already made an agreement with Ku Yai to purchase it, in ignorance of Pickwoad's application. The Consul in these cases applies to the Taotai for a Chinese deed, that is translated, and then an English deed is made out. The agreement (and which was signed in duplicate by Ku Yai) was as follows:—"Purchased of Ku Yai, a piece of "land situated near the Five Court road, mea "suring about four *mow* three *fun*, at Tls. 2,000 "sycee silver per *mow* of 6,000 square feet Eng- "lish. The purchase money I engage to pay on "receipt of deed in English in my favor from "H. B. M. Consul.

"(Signed) THOMAS HANBURY."

So that there was a contract to buy and sell on certain conditions, but on account of the Consular decision the contract was annulled. Hanbury in his evidence said that the contract was cancelled immediately on the decision of the Consul, but Hanbury still had an application which gave him preemption, and said, I will appeal, and then if I succeed I will go to Ku Yai and buy. After the decision of the Consul, and the annulment of the contract. Hanbury had no interest in the land up to the time of his appeal here. On the 24th September, 1862, the cause was tried at Shanghai, and on March 3rd that judgment was reversed in Hongkong. The learned counsel asked his lordship to look at the letter of the 17th October, and he would see that Hanbury avowed that he had no interest in the land. This letter was as follows: "My dear Mr. Medhurst,—I "will bring Ku Yai again with pleasure, if you "think it of any use; but he is determined not to "lose money by letting Mr. Pickwoad have the "land at less then cost and interest, and I have "before told him he is perfectly right not to take "less. The ultimatum therefore is

"M. 4 3 *a* Tls. 1.100—Tls 4.730
"12 months interest *a* 1 per cent 567.60
Tls. 5,297 60

"On receipt of a cheque for this amount I am "to hand Mr. P. the Chinese deed for mow 4. 3 "Please do not forget what I mentioned the "other day at the trial, viz. that in addition to "the mow 4, 3, I hold a deed for mow 2 adjoin- "ing mow 4, 3. This 2 mow is the frontage to "the street at the North, it has never been sold, "and Ku Yai has nothing whatever to do with it. "Yours truly,

"(Signed) T. Hanbury"

But he is the depositary of the deed, and he tells Mr. Medhurst not to forget that he owns 2 mow adjoining the 4 mow; and upon receipt of that letter Mr. Medhurst tells Pickwoad that he had better close, with whom? not with Hanbury, but with Ku Yai, at once, otherwise he can't prevent Hanbury's appealing. It is note 11, and is as follows. "*Private*" My dear Mr. "Pick- "woad.—I think you had better close with Ku "Yai's offer and put an end to the dispute. If "you do not I shall be unable to prevent Han- "bury's appealing, and the question may be in- "terminably lengthened out,—Yours truly,

(Signed) W. H. MEDHURST."

"31st October 1862.

And what is Mr. Pickwoad's answer? He says, in his note marked "private," "My dear Mr. "Medhurst, I return Mr. Hanbury's characteris- "tic note and, but for the trouble you have al- "ready had in this matter. I would refuse his "offer. If a civil action will lie against Mr. "Hanbury *personally*, I will, on return to "Shanghai of my solicitor have him served with "notice in due form,—Yours very truly,

(Signed) EDWIN PICKWOAD."

"1st November, 1862.

His Lordship asked the Attorney General if that was the acceptance upon which he relied?

The Attorney General said yes. It was an acceptance by the party to be charged.

Mr. Pollard proceeded to show that Pickwoad himself knew the position of Hanbury in the matter. He read the letter of 6th October, before the date of the contract, which was this:—"Shanghae, 6th October, 1862: —Sir,—Referring "to the late action of *Hanbury vs. Pickwoad* and "*Latimer*, I am sorry to inform you that I have "altogether failed to induce Mr. Hanbury to al- "low Ku Yai to come to any amicable terms in "reference to the land which it was shewn he had "purchased over my head in violation of the land "regulations. I have therefore no alternative "but to enter an action against Ku Yai, which I "hereby request the favor of you to have record- "ed in the Consular Court, for the pecuniary loss "that his acts have occasioned me. I shall ne- "vertheless be willing to withdraw it if, upon an "interview with you in the matter, he is prepared "to make reparation upon the liberal terms of- "fered by me. Enclosed is a statement for the "amount claimed by Mr. Latimer and myself.

"(Signed) E PICKWOAD.

"W. H. Medhurst, Esq.,
H. B. M. Consul"

And the statement enclosed begins, "We claim "against Ku Yai for loss sustained by his having "purchased a certain plot of ground in the Lou- "zar," etc.

His Lordship asked the Attorney General if he would not have some difficulty in the face of this letter?

The Attorney General said he would be able to show that Hanbury could have performed the contract in January. Hanbury had possession of the land. No doubt it was very amusing that Pickwoad should say that he had a claim against Ku Yai, and Pickwoad may have thought at that time that he had some claim. But, of course, he did not know, and has since acted upon more correct advice.

Mr. Pollard would now read letter No. 13 which was as follows:—"Shanghae, 22nd Nov- "ember, 1862. John Markham, Esq., H.B.M's "vice-Consul, Shanghae. *Hanbury* vs *Pickwoad* "and *Latimer*. Dear Sir,—On a recent decision "of this case in favor of the defendants, the un- "dersigned, Mr. Medhurst recommended us to "compromise the matter by a payment to Ku "Yai (a Chinaman who had bought the land) "of the sum of Tls 5,297.60. As we were quite "willing to be bound by Mr Medhurst's views, "we made up our minds to pay this amount, "though a larger sum than was specified in the "Chinese deed handed over to Mr Hanbury by "Ku Yai. In pursuance of our willingness thus "to close the case, we sent for Ku Yai on several "occasions, desiring him to call on Mr Latimer "to settle the business. The last *time* we so "sent for him was on the 10th November, when "he sent for a man to see Mr. Latimer, who in "return sent a verbal message (interpreted by "his Comprador) to Ku Yai, informing him that "we were ready to pay the money, and that we "wished to settle the matter on that day or the "following one. This man promised to bring "an answer from Ku Yai, but never returned, "and on the morning of the 11th November we "received a letter from Mr Hanbury dated the "10th withdrawing the compromise. Though "we did not consider we had anything to do "with Mr. Hanbury, further than as the mouth "piece of Ku Yai, Mr. Latimer called on him "on the 11th, and asked him to allow Ku Yai "to close the business and to receive the money "which we were quite ready to pay to Ku Yai "Mr. Hanbury requested some time to consider "the point, and on the following day offered to "receive the money and hand over the title "deed on condition that we signed a joint letter "Copy herewith marked A."

Now here was evidence, Mr. Pollard said, that three weeks after the alleged contract, Pickwoad was dealing with Ku Yai for the land.

"We could not, as a matter of course, sign "any condition which Mr. Hanbury chose to "propose, and more particularly which would "seem to impugn the authority of the Consular "Court, as well as to raise up another question "entirely foreign to the point in dispute. As "Mr. Medhurst informed us after the trial that "we had an action against Ku Yai, and that "should we press it he would send him before "the Taotai, we consider our acceptance of the "promise a *concession* to Ku Yai, and we did "not acknowledge Mr. Hanbury in the matter." Of course, said the learned counsel, Hanbury had nothing to part with. It was Ku Yai they wanted to hand over the land, as Ku Yai had promised, but afterwards refused, to do. "As "however Mr. Hanbury holds the title deeds, "(we presume derived from Ku Yai or through "his means) we fear that his (Mr. Hanbury's) "influence has been brought to bear upon Ku "Yai to prevent his attending to our request to "come and receive the money. As we have "been guided by the very mild suggestion of "Mr. Medhurst for a peaceable settlement of "this dispute with Ku Yai, we beg in Mr. Med- "hurst's absence to appeal to you to protect our "interests, and we beg to hand you a cheque "for Tls. 5,297.60, which we will thank you to "pay over to Ku Yai, as he will not accept from "us, and in return we shall be obliged by your "demanding the Chinese Title deed to be ex- "changed for your own English document con- "veying the land to us in perpetuity.

(Signed) Nicholas Latimer.
" Edwin Pickwoad."

Mr. Pollard said that was his case. The Respondent never had a claim against his client at all There was no consideration. Hanbury had nothing to sell.

His Lordship asked if the point that it was not in the statute of frauds was taken in the Consular Court?

Mr. Pollard said it was not. He submitted that all the essentials were wanting to make a contract. Now as to Mr Medhurst's position; Pickwoad says that he placed the matter in the Consul's hands—

His Lordship asked the Attorney General if he held that Pickwoad submitted to Medhurst as arbitrator?

The Attorney General said, yes, he would take that as a ground of objection to the appeal.

Mr. Pollard would defy his learned friend to find any appointment of Mr. Medhurst as arbitrator by his client

His Lordship only threw out the suggestion—he did not think there was any such appointment here.

Mr. Pollard continued his argument. He held, and did not think it could be denied, that a proposal might be withdrawn before acceptance. The letter relied upon was that dated the 17th October; up to the 31st October there was no answer, and on that day Hanbury writes as follows:—My dear Mr Medhurst,—will you "please give Mr. Pickwoad notice that if he does "not agree this week to pay up the money for "the land in dispute during next week, I shall "consider the offer for compromise at an end, "and allow my appeal to go forward to Hong- "kong, being heartily tired of the excessive delay "Yours very truly, and with thanks for the trou- "ble you have taken in the matter.

31st Oct (Signed) T Hanbury.

Mr Hanbury's interest here is in the 2 mow which Hanbury had already paid for. In support of the *res judicatur* the learned counsel said there was a case, *Hanbury vs. Pickwoad* and *Latimer*, which he must assume was a good case; that was the case to be compromised; negotiations for compromise having fallen through, the appeal went on, and a decision was given, reversing the decision of the Consular Court, and deciding that Pickwoad and Latimer had no claim, as the Land Regulations were not valid. *Now the* point in dispute was whether Pickwoad had a right to buy. Ku yai had bought from the original Chinese proprietors. Judge Adams said the Land Regulations were bad, but he also said, apart from the Land Regulations, I decide that Hanbury has made out a better *claim* than Pickwoad and Latimer, and that Hanbury is entitled to purchase and Pickwoad and Latimer are not, and the consequence was that on this appeal reaching Shanghai, the Consul then gave the title deed to Hanbury. As to the compromise, the learned counsel cited Law Reporter, 8 vol 12, page 155—"the real compromise" says Tindal, "is not the sacrifice "of a right, but the abandonment of a claim," and that applied here to the 2 mow which Hanbury had already paid for To support a contract there must be a consideration which goes *from* one to the other, either from A to B, or which goes out from A or accrues to B. There must always be one of those three things to make a valid contract Lastly, as to the amount of damages, the learned counsel cited Thomsett v. Fuller, 21 Law Journal where it was laid down that a man could only recover damages proved actually lost in purchase of land.

His Lordship said if the matter rested upon that he should not be very astute to come to a different decision from the Consul and Assessors who were on the spot, and had so much better opportunity of judging.

Mr. Pollard said, certainly, if it was a matter of discretion. But here Pickwoad estimated the damages on what he had offered to pay in October and what Hanbury had estimated the land to be worth in September. There had been no evidence of an offer since the 16th October; on the 24th September, it was estimated by Hanbury at Tls. 2,000 a mow, and at that estimate the land was worth Tls 8,164.90; and on 17th October Pickwoad only offers Ku Yai Tls. 5,279.60, and the damage claimed is the exact difference, the land having on Pickwoad's offer decreased in value to that extent

The Attorney General replied at very great length to the arguments of the opposing counsel, Taking up the last point first, he reminded the Court that the learned counsel had said in the course of his argument that land at Shanghai was increasing hourly in value—

Mr. Pollard:—From March to September

The Attorney General said his learned friend did not limit it in his speech. And that it went on increasing in value was evident from the fact that the value of damages was never once questioned in the Consular Court at Shanghai. As to the contract, the real contract was between Pickwoad and Hanbury for the purchase of the interest of Hanbury, and there was no compromise of the litigation The contract was Pickwoad to buy and Hanbury to sell, and the contract went that Hanbury had a right to sell Whether he had or not was not Pickwoad's business His learned friend had laid it down that there was no contract because nothing goes out from A or accrues to B, or goes from A to B Now there might be a *factum* not *nudum*—there might be a contract between A and B mutually to benefit [illegible], and a good contract But these points were only the fringe thrown about the case by the ingenuity of his learned friend to conceal the nakedness of the real argument. Now the extraordinary feature of this case was, that the first case was decided by Mr. Consul Medhurst and two assessors, the second case by vice-Consul Markham and two other Assessors, and both decided that Hanbury was in the wrong The defendants were not here to answer the first appeal, and the judge upset the case The learned gentleman said that the two letters of the 17th October and 1st November, were a complete, perfect and conclusive agreement which it was impossible for Hanbury or Pickwoad to retire from. The Attorney General cited a case to show that the contract dated from the 17th October, as soon as the letter left Hanbury's hands The other points brought forward by Mr. Pollard were met *in seriatim* by able argument and supported by citation of cases

His Lordship reserved his decision of the case. Court rose at 6 P.M.—*Daily Press.*

INSURANCES.

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26de 58 Shanghai, 5th March, 1863.

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tf 108 Shanghai, January 1st, 1863.

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TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862

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SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 186

NOTICE.

Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Insurance Company, are now prepared to issue Policies against Marine Risks upon the usual terms, to the extent of Mexican $17,000 by Sailing Ship, and Mexican $90,000 by Steamer.

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.
19ap-64 Shanghai, 18th April, 1862.

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For Terms, &c., apply to

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tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

INSURANCES.

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For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf Shanghai. 16th January, 1862.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

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On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*

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Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

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BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.
tf Yokohama, 24th October 1861.

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On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000, — on one risk, as under:

1. On Buildings or on their contents.
2. On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

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TURNER & Co.
Shanghai, 18th February, 1857

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GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

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27ju-64 163 Shanghai, 27th June, 1863.

Extract from the *Lancet*, February 4, 1854, and from Dr. Hassall's recent work on "Food and its Adulterations."—

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H. W. SMITH,
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tf 153 Shanghai, 20th June, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS

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Rue du Consulate,
tf 116 Shanghai. 1st May, 1863.

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21no 131 Newcastle, N.S.W., 25th Feb. 1863.

NOTICE.

SHANGHAI DOCK COMPANY
E. Hawkins, *Superintendent.*

THIS Company being now Proprietors of both Docks known as the Old and New Docks give notice—

That the Old or Point Dock is closed for enlargement, and cannot receive Vessels, until further notice.

The New or Lower Dock receives Ships of 14 feet draft and 280 feet length.

The Dock charge is Tl. 1.5. (one tael five mace) per Ton for one course of tide, and Tl. 1 (one Tael) per Ton for an additional course.

The Shipwright Work on any vessel entering the Docks is open to general competition.

The Dock Company is not responsible for any debt incurred in the name of the Docks, unless the contract is signed by both the Superintendent and the Chairman of the Company.

All bills for Dockage must be receipted by Messrs. Russell & Co., Treasurers of the Company.

P. LOUREIRO,
Chairman.
tf Shanghai, 10th February, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMMUNITION.

Eley's Ammunition

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

FOR SPORTING OR MILITARY PURPOSES:

Double Waterproof Central Fire caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for Killin Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartriges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges

for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westly Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's Deare's and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

Eley Bros., Gray's-Inn, London, W.C.
26wks 162 Shanghai, 27th June, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE SHANGHAI PILOT ASSOCIATION.
Under the Patronage of Ship Masters and Merchants.

THE Association's Schooners *Garland* and *Mine*, Cruize off, and between Gutzlaff and the Amherst Rocks, bearing S.S.W. and N.N.E. from each other.

The above Schooners always to be found at the aforesaid bearings where Pilots can be obtained by Day or Night—except when all are on board of vessels, said Pilot Boats, go to anchor at *the Light Ship.*

Pilots for transporting Ships in harbour, or taking them to the sea, canal ways be obtained by applying at their Office opposite Messrs. Drake & Co.'s Godowns, next door to Messrs. Butler & Co.'s Shipping Office, Hong-que.

WILLIAM GRIFFIN,
Superintendent.
tf 41 Shanghai, 30 January, 1863.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. John Penn & Son of Greenwich the principal manufacturers of Marine Engines to the British & Foreign Governments, having appointed me their Agent in Shanghai, I am prepared to receive orders for the supply of Engines from that eminent firm delivered in the docks ready for shipment. Messrs. Penn & Son will also undertake to supply Ships and Engines complete, the former to be constructed at one of the first Ship Building yards on the Thames.

GEORGE WHITFIELD.

Full particulars can be obtained at the office of Messrs. Whitfield & Kingsmill, *Yew-hun.*
tf 33 Shanghai, 23rd January, 1863.

SAUCE.—LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only Good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea & Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

LEA & PERRINS.

Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged.*

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

⁂ Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

10fe-64 24

E. C. KIRBY & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Store Keepers, and Bakers, &c.
NINGPO.

E. C. KIRBY & Co., having been established at this Port two years, and now receiving their Consignments of Goods direct, are enabled to supply the community and the shipping visiting Ningpo on such terms as will bear a favorable comparison with Shanghai and Hongkong, and trust to merit that share of patronage, so liberally bestowed on them hitherto.

They have on hand a good assortment of Ship Chandlery and Oilman's Stores, also Fancy goods of every description.

There is attached to the Store a Dispensary where prescriptions are carefully prepared and a large quantity of drugs always in stock.

tf 69 Ningpo, 12th March, 1863.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT & PILLS.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment have the largest sale of any Medicine in the World. The Pills are the finest purifiers and regenerators of the blood ever known. They speedily correct all disorders of the Liver and Stomach, are invaluable in cases of Dysentery, and, as a general Family Medicine, have no equal.

The Ointment will cure any old wound, sore or ulcer, even if of twenty years' standing, and in all cases of skin diseases, however malignant, such as lepra, scurvy, itch, and all other annoying irritations of the skin it may be relied upon as a perfect cure; indeed for all external complaints it stands unrivalled throughout the World. These famous Remedies can be obtained of all Patent Medicine Vendors in Siam, Peking, Hongkong, Shanghai, and in fact throughout the whole of China, India, and the Islands of the Oriental Archipelago, with copious directions affixed to each pot or box in Chinese (or any other language), and at a very reasonable price.

J. LLEWELLYN & Co.
Shanghai Medical Hall,
Sole Agents for Shanghai.
September 1st 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF COAL IN SHANSHAI.

HAVING been informed that Cargoes of Coal have been Shipped at Birkenhead and certified as

"WELSH HARTLEY COAL,"

we hereby give notice that the parties giving such certificates have no authority from us to do so, and that all Coal shipped by us is certified on the back of the Bills of Lading, as

"LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL,"

and we further state that this is the only Coal of that name on the lists of the Honourable East India Company, and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and no certificate is genuine unless signed as under

W. & H. LAIRD,
Birkenhead and Liverpool;
7ma-64 63 7th March, 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Shanghai Branch

THE Bank keeps open *Current Accounts* on which no Commission is charged and no interest paid.

Local Bills discounted and advances made on approved securities.

Fixed Deposits received at rates of Interest varying according to the term of Deposit.

The Bank grants Drafts on *The City Bank* and on the Head Office in London, buys and sells bills on London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore and Hongkong, and transacts all the customary business of Banking and Agency.

J. P. LYNILL,
Manager.
tf 94 Shanghai, April 14th, 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA. SHANGHAI AGENCY.

THE Bank buys and sell bills on London, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Foochow, and Hankow.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are kept, but no Interest is allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received at the following rates of Interest:—

If lodged for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.

If lodged for 9 months certain 5 per cent per annum.

If lodged for 12 months certain 7 per cent per annum.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; on Saturdays from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., after which times respectively, no business of any kind will be transacted.

H. HOWE WIGGINS, *Agent.*
tf Shanghai, 1st August, 1861.

ASTOR HOUSE,

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HOTEL AT SHANGHAI.

AS a first-class Family Hotel, this house is unsurpassed, comprising every comfort and convenience, particularly for Gentlemen and Families travelling. The cellar is replete with every description of the choicest liquors.

Elegant open and close Chairs to be had on application at the Office.

Hot and cold Baths always ready. Boats attached to the Hotel.

Terms moderate.

H. W. SMITH,
Proprietor.
tf Shanghai, 5th April, 1862.

J. KEARNY RODGERS,

GENERAL BROKER,
(In Ships, Land, Merchandize, &c.)

Office (公和 "*Kong Ho*") in Foochow Road, Next door to Messrs Hall & Holtz's premises.

tf 119 Shanghai, 9th May, 1863.

BYRNE & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, SHIP BROKERS, AUCTIONEERS, MARINE SURVEYORS, AND PROPRIETORS OF CARGO-BOATS.
OFFICE AND GODOWN IN NANKIN ROAD.
near the Bund.
tf 15 Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

McKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Shandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
Yang-king Pang,
SHANGHAI.

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL,

Civil Engineers and Architects.
Yew hun

Orders received for Machinery and Iron work of all descriptions to be executed in England under the superintendence of an Experienced Civil Engineer and Machinist.

tf 34 Shanghai, 23rd January, 1863.

S. C. WOODRUFF,

Shipchandler, Storekeeper, and General Agent.
The Bund, Hong-que,
SHANGHAI.
my-64 May 10th 1862.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

W. M. MORGAN & CO.,

Brokers, Commission Agents, and Auctioneers,
D'Aguilar Street,
tf HONGKONG.

Wm. DATO and Co.,

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SHANGHAI.
Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.
tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

[*Edited by* R. ALEXANDER JAMIESON. *Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

LATEST DATES.

England	June 10	Hankow	Aug. 4
Hongkong	July 29	Nagasaki	July 29
Tientsin	Aug. 2	Kanagawa	July 22

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong .. Apr. 14 } Received *via* Marseilles
Shanghai .. Apr. 8 } May 28.

OPIUM.

July.	*Malwa* New Tls.	*Malwa* Old Tls.	*Patna* New Tls.	*Patna* Old Tls.
1.	530		475	
3.	530		475	
4.	530 a 535		475 a 480	
5.	530 a 535		475	
6.	530 a 535		476	
7.	535 a 540		475	

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXCHANGE on San Francisco in Sums to suit.

Apply to
H. FOGG & Co.
tf 98 Shanghai, 16th April, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having a supply of PILES, TIMBER and other material suitable for Wharf-building, a Steam-pile-driving apparatus and an experienced Wharf-builder to superintend the same is prepared to furnish plans and estimates of cost, also to enter into contracts for the erection of Wharves.

ALBERT L. FREEMAN.
Hong-que, house adjoining HEARD & Co.'s Wharf.
tf Shanghai, 30th October, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

BY a resolution passed at a General Meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce held on the 16th March, it was re-constituted as a "General" Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber is therefore now open to the admission of Merchants and Mercantile firms of all nationalities.

WALTER PEARSON,
Secretary.
tf 106 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1863.

NOTICE

THE ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, are willing to make PURCHASES of such useful or ornaments, BIRDS, ANIMALS, and FISH, landed in Melbourne, as may meet the requirements of the Society.

W. H. ARCHER, *Hon. Sec.*

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP.

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP, of the value of One Hundred Pounds, for the year 1861, will be given to any one (unconnected with *The Argus or Yeoman* newspaper) who, within the year ending 31st October, 1862, shall INTRODUCE into the colony the most valuable or interesting ANIMAL, BIRD, or FISH, in sufficient numbers to establish the breed.

The decision to rest with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, subject to the ratification of the Editor of *The Argus.*

Applications to be lodged with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, before the 1st of December, 1862. 29fe

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
July 31	Herman & Theodore	Ha. sh	330	Eriken	Swatow	July 26	General	Trautmann and Co
.. 31	Sextant	Bre. bk	271	Faris	Cardiff	Mar 26	Coals	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
.. 31	Magnet	A. ship	705	King	New York	Apr 1	General	Order
.. 31	Henry Brigham	A. ship	1065	Potter	Honolulu	June30	do	Olyphant and Co
.. 31	Clarendon	B. ship	656	Ring	London	Mar 19	do	A. Ellissen and Co
.. 31	Formosa	B. str.	450	Skey	H'kong, F'chau	July 23	do	E. Warden, Agt. P.&O. Co
.. 31	Fire Cracker	A str	1041	Pendleton	Hankow	.. 28		Lindsay and Co
.. 31	Poyang	A. str	827	Bryant	do	.. 27		Olyphant and Co
Aug 1	Paragon	Sia. sh	750		Siam	.. 4	Rice	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 1	Pluto	Chi. str			Ningpo			P. Conklin
.. 1	Fame	B. str	117	Thomson	do			Gilman and Co
.. 1	Huquong	A. str	1339	Roberts	Hankow	.. 30		Russell and Co
.. 2	Carrington	A. ship	598	Watson	Hongkong	.. 13	do	Frazar and Co
.. 2	Fire Dart	A. str.	228	Armstrong	Hankow	.. 29		Augustine Heard and Co
.. 2	Hydaspe	Fr. str		Noundeden	Hongkong *	.. 29	Mails, &c.	Messageries Imperiales
.. 2	Maryland	A bark	200	Buckminster	Taku	.. 15	Cattle	Frazar and Co
.. 3	Yang-tsze	B. str.	700	Hardie	Yokohama	.. 30		Dent and Co
.. 3	Robert Lowe	B. str		Congelston	Hongkong	.. 29		Russell and Co
.. 3	Fei-ma	B. str.	121	Buckland	Ningpo			Moses and Co
.. 4	Gustav & Wilhelm	Ha. sh	100	Enrichfin	Chefoo	.. 20		T. Kroes and Co
.. 4	Acmel	Da. bg	220	Prelm	Sual	.. 25		Order
.. 4	Anna Maria							
.. 4	Peep O'day							
.. 4	Cosmopolite	B. str.	559	McQueen	Hankow	Aug 2		Dent and Co
.. 4	Whampoa	B. str	115	Milton	Ningpo			David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 4	Citadel v. Antwerpe	Ne. str		Mossel	Hongkong	July 29		
.. 4	Maggie McLean	B. bark	371	Stewart	Nagasaki			Dow and Co
.. 5	Sarah	B. str	160	Gardyne	Tientsin			A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 5	Cockchafer [H M	g.-boat			A Cruise			
.. 5	Cormorant [H M	str.			do			
.. 5	New York							
.. 5	Siam							
.. 5	A Dutch Corv.							
.. 6	Bessie Searight	B. brig	130	Turim	Tientsin	July 20	General	Kunst, Röhl and Co
.. 6	Amelia	B. schr	142	Vallintine	Taku	.. 20	do	Dow and Co

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES.

From the anchorage.

Date	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo	Despatched by
July 31	Lizzy Boggs	A. bark	220	Yates	Fuchau	Ballast	Thos. Hunt and Co
.. 31	Catherina	Ha. bk	330	Ohlsen	Newchwang	Op., &c.	Allen and Co
.. 31	George Avery	B. bark	467	Reid	London	Tea	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 31	Onangondy	B. ship	1100	Brown	Liverpool	Cotton	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 31	Panama	B. bark	235	Johnson	Hongkong	Sun., &c	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
.. 31	Wild Gazelle	A. bark	500	Humphrey	Swatow	do	Frazar and Co
.. 31	Sir Harry Parkes	B. str	541	Cull	Hankow	do	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 31	Stirling	B. bark	309	Harper	Nagasaki	Stores	Angel and Co
.. 31	Keoka	A. bark	247	Cavanah	do	Ballast	H. Fogg and Co
.. 31	Neptune	Han. sh	303	Fortmann	Newchwang	Bags	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 31	Fei-ma	B. str	121	Buckland	Ningpo	Opium	Moses and Co
Aug 1	Sea Serpent	A. ship	1337	Thorndike	Yokohama	Re-exp'ts	Dow and Co
.. 1	Weazel						
.. 1	Cockchafer [H M	g.-boat					
.. 1	Cormorant [H M	str.					
.. 1	Volunteer	B. bark	418	Whitton	Newchwang	Ballast	Fletcher and Co
.. 1	Tory	B. bark	492	Barsoe	Chefoo	Original	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 1	Express	B. str	290	Castilla	Hankow	Sun., &c.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 1	Ayrshire Lass	B. str	66	McCallum	Yokohama	do	Fletcher and Co
.. 1	Maria	B. str.	207	Howes	N'po, Fuchau	do	E. Eston and Co
.. 1	Elise Mary	Da. sch	158	Wolff	Bangkok	Ballast	Oxford and Co
.. 1	Whampoa	B str.	115	Milton	Ningpo	Op., &c.	David Sassoon Sons and Co
.. 1	Fame	B str.	117	Thomson	Ningpo		Gilman and Co
.. 1	Alma	A. schr	131	Whiting	Nagasaki	Re-expts.	Russell and Co
.. 3	Pembroke	A. str	211	Cooper	F'chau v. N'po	do	Russell and Co
.. 3	Southern Belle	B. bark	541	Benson	London	Tea	Gilman and Co
.. 3	Fawn	B. brig	137	O'Ryan	Nagasaki	Re-expts	Dallas, Pearson and Co
.. 3	Finzel	B. ship	550	Murray	Chinkiang	do	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 3	Lucy E. Ashby	A. bark	350	Ashby	Kanagawa	do	Dent and Co
.. 4	Gabalva	B. bark	420	Frazer	London	Tea	Lindsay and Co
.. 4	Shan-se	B. str	1006	Perkins	Hankow		Russell and Co
.. 4	Dolphin	Ha. bk	396	Withers	Nagasaki	Ballast	Wheelock and Co
.. 4	Rapid	Sia. sh	429	Carls	Chefoo	Op., &c.	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 4	Syrian	B. bark	228	Fullerton	Nagasaki	Sun., &c	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 4	Fei-ma	B. str.	121	Buckland	Ningpo		Moses and Co
.. 4	Chusan	B. str.	529	Buncombe	Kanagawa	Re expts.	Cowie and Co
.. 4	Ganges	B. str.	712	Bernard	Hongkong *	Tea, &c.	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co
.. 4	Wodan	Pru. bk	235	Schult	Newchwang	Re-expts	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 5	Tynemouth	A. str.	1142	Hellyer	Hongkong	C'ton, &c	Russell and Co
.. 5	John T. Wright	A. str	369	Bennett			Allen and Co
.. 5	Island Queen	B. str	129	Sutherland	T'tsin, Chefoo	Op., &c.	F. R. Gamwell
.. 5	Merrington	B. ship	642	Cartmer	Liverpool	Cotton	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 5	Parliament	A. ship	1001	McCaslin	Guam	Ballast	Frazar and Co
.. 6	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Milton	Ningpo		David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 6	Poyang	A. str	827	Bryant	Hankow		Olyphant and Co
.. 6	Argus	B. str.	161	Day	N'saki, K'gawa	Re-expts.	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 6	Confucius	Chi. str		Rowse			
.. 6	Artemisia	B. bark	303	Henry	London	Cotton	A. Ellissen and Co
.. 6	Nancy Bryson	B. bark	390	Thorne	Chefoo	Sun., &c.	Dow and Co
.. 7	Fire Cracker	A. str.	1011	Pendleton	Hankow		Lindsay and Co
.. 7	Huquong	A. str.	1339	Roberts	do		Russell and Co
.. —	Emma	B. schr	110	West			

* With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, AUGUST 8, 1863.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Acmel	Aug 4	Da. bg	220	Prelm	Order		
Allandale	July 15	B. bark	449	Gaay	Birley, Worthington and Co	Liverpool	Early
Amaranth	July 28	Ha. bk	316	Haderup	Bourjau, Hubener and Co.		
Amazone	July 26	Ha. bk	262	Nielsen	Siemssen and Co.		
Amelia	Aug 6	B. schr	142	Vallintine	Dow and Co		
Anna Maria	Aug 4						
Argus	July 15	Ha. bg	168	Schmidt	Trautmann and Co.		
Asa Eldridge	July 2	A. ship	1178	Colman	Augustine Heard and Co.	Honolulu	Early
Ashmore	July 20	B. bark	473	Jenkins	Dow and Co.		
Aunt Lizzie	July 6	B. ship		Hau	Johnson and Co.		
Aurnswark	June 2	B. bark	225	Brigstock	Jardine, Matheson and Co.		
Balmacarra	July 24	B. bark	376	Dunlop	Frazar and Co.		
Belle	July 28	B. bark	267	Wayman	C. King		
Bessie Searight	Aug 6	B. brig	130	Turim	Kunst, Röhl and Co		
Bremah	June26	B. ship	887	Johnson	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Bunker Hill	June14	A. str	83	Benning	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Cambalu	May 26	B. ship	499	Richardson	Shaw, Brothers and Co.	London	Imdt.
Camilla	July 17	B. ship	508	Jeffrey	Dow and Co.		
Canton	July 30	B. bark	429	Leighton	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Caroline	July 26	Old. bg	210	Ringe	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Carrington	Aug 2	A. ship	598	Watson	Frazar and Co.		
Castle	June15	Sia. bk	337	Gottlip	A. R. Tilby and Co.		
Cath. Wilhelmine	July 8	Du. sh	884	Kluin	Bourjau, Hubener and Co.		
Celestial	July 6		494	Marshall	A. R. Tilby and Co.	Newchwang	cld 7 inst
Childe Harold	July 19	B. ship	1036	Gunnion	Trautmann and Co.		
Citadelle	July 22	Ha. bg	150	Hörmann	Siemssen and Co.	Hongkong	8th inst
Citadel v. Antwerpe	Aug 4	Ne. str		Mossel			
Clarendon	July 31	B. ship	656	Ring	A. Ellissen and Co.		
Clarissa Bird	July 8	A. ship		Bird	Augustine Heard and Co		
Clontarf	Apr 23	B. ship		Hutchison	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Concurrant	July 19	Da. bk	235	Davidson	Wm. Pustau and Co	Newchwang	
Cordova	June20	B. bark	521		Jarvie, Thorburn and Co.		
Cosmopolite	Aug 4	B. str	559	McQueen	Dent and Co	Hankow	11th inst
Cricket	June 1	A. str.	81	McDonald			
Denmark	June26	Sia. bk	328	Prowse	A. R. Tilby and Co.		
Dirigo	July 16				Olyphant and Co.		
E. F. Willets	July 30	A. ship		William	Olyphant and Co.		
Eamont	July 28	B. schr			Dow and Co	Yokohama	Early
Earl Grey	July 29	L'bck	540	Hanison	Bourjau, Hubener and Co.		
Eclipse	July 30	B. schr		Camman	A. R. Tilby and Co.	V'couvers Id.	16th inst
Edinburgh	June14	B. ship	798	Watt	Bower, Hanbury and Co.	London	Early
Enterprise	July 18	A. str	107	Draper	H. Fogg and Co.		
E-Shun	July 28	B. schr	258	Lowe	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		
Fairy	July 28	A. bark	600	Barrett	Olyphant and Co.		
Fenella	July 9	B. str	179	Buncombe	Dallas, Pearson and Co.		
Fire Dart	Aug 2	A. str	228	Armstrong	Augustine Heard and Co.	Hankow	Imdt.
Flora McDonald	July 22	B. bark	319	Soloman	A. R. Tilby and Co.		
Florence E. Walton	Mar 21	A. schr	81	Avery	A. R. Tilby and Co.		
Formosa	July 31	B. str	450	Skey	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co	Fuchau, &c.	cld 7 inst
Fusi-Hama	June 1	— str					
Garrawalt	June30	B. ship	627	Shepherd	Smith Kennedy and Co.	London	Imdt.
Gauntlet	July 8	B. ship	715	Welsh	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Gen. Michiles	July 17	Du. bk	377	Fisser	Wm. Pustau and Co	Java	cld 4 inst
General Meslyn	July 29	Fr. bk	310	Parnet	Vaucher, Frères		
General Putnam	July 26	A. ship	1020	Babsen	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Geo. Ruxton	June19	B. bark	352	Beedie	Trautmann and Co	Newchwang	cld 5 inst
Georgiana	July 28	Fr. ship	166		Trautmann and Co.		
Ghazra	June30	B. bark	501	Koeing	Dent and Co		
Gloucester	June23	B. ship	520	Hiatt	Bourjau, Hubener and Co.		
Grenadier	Mar 30	B. bark	542	McMurtney	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	London	Early
Guiding Star	July 15	Ha. bk		Masse	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Gustav & Wilhelm	Aug 4	Ha. sh	100	Enrichfin	T. Kroes and Co.		
Hanover	May 26	B. ship	1112	Rich	Fletcher and Co.	London	27th inst
Havelock	July 16	B. bark	454	Cock	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Henrietta	June16	B. bark	432	Crumming	Bourjau, Hubener and Co.	Hongkong	Early
Henry Brigham	July 31	A. ship	1065	Potter	Olyphant and Co.		
Herman & Theodore	July 31	Ha. sh	330	Eriken	Trautmann and Co.	Chefoo	Early
Hero	July 6	B. bark	111	Brodhurst	W. R. Adamson and Co.		
Hertha	July 28	Ha. bk	258	Futem	Bourjau, Hubener & Co.	Chefoo	Early
Homer	July 3	B. ship		Goularte	A. R. Tilby and Co.	Chefoo	Early
Humphrey Nelson	June14	B. brig	154	Chellam	Dent and Co	London	Imdt.
Hydaspe	Aug 2	Fr. str		Noundeden	Messageries Imperiales	Hongkong	16th inst
Ida	July 7	A. schr	287	Smith	Russell and Co	Nagasaki	Imdt.
India	May 23	Swe bk	491	Funk	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Ingeburg	July 12	Da. sch	280	Petersen	Bourjau, Hubener and Co.	Chefoo	Early
Isaac Jeanes	July 17	A. ship		Reed	Russell and Co	Hongkong	
Jas. Vimicombe	July 28	B. ship	679	Howell	Order		
James Miller	July 11	A. schr	470	Carbonett	Frazar and Co.	Fuchau	Imdt.
Jane Leech	June23	B. ship	916	Bingham	Dent and Co	Liverpool	Early
Janet Mitchel	July 16	B.		Branscombe	Oxford and Co.		
Japan Packet	July 28	Du. bg			T. Kroes and Co.	Nagasaki	Early
Jeddo	July 17	B. str	449	Mooney	Dallas, Pearson and Co	Hongkong	cld 7 inst
Johanna	July 12	Ha. bg	141	Thomsen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Jubilee	June23	B. ship	760	Grant	Fletcher and Co.	London	Early
Julia	July 24	B. bark		Bird	Jardine, Matheson and Co.		
Kaffer Chief	Nov 16	B. brig		Harper	Cowie and Co.		
King Arthur	June13	B. bark	699	Bramwell	Dow and Co.		
Kingman	July 26	Ha. bk					
Lady Leigh	May 28	B. schr	120	Goodwin	A. R. Tilby and Co.	Sandwich Id.	cld 6 inst
Little Orphan	June 8	A. str.	160	Atwell	Augustine Heard and Co.		
La Monette	July 20	B. schr	227	Dems	Oxford and Co.	Nagasaki	cld 4 inst
Lomeon	June 5	B. str.		Oliver	Byrne and Co.		
Lord Lyndhurst	Mar 30	B. ship	550	Abbott	Frazar and Co.		
Louisa	June 5	A. str.	80	Pearson	Master		
Macduff	July 15	B. ship	1135	Osborn	Hogg Brothers		
Macedon	June 8	B. bark	360		Wheelock and Co	Fuchau	Early
Maggie McLean	Aug 4	B. bark	371	Stewart	Dow and Co.	Nagasaki	11th inst
Magnet	July 31	A. ship	705	King	Order		
Malvina Vidal	July 15	Ha. bk		Kessal	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Mandarin	July 1	A. str.	134	Dolte	A. L. Freeman	Ningpo	Imdt.
Maury	July 29	Ha. bk	342	Harms	Siemssen and Co.		
Maria Rozario	July 15	Spa. bk	254	Anseleaga	Philips, Moore and Co	Amoy, Manila	Early
Maryland	Aug 2	A. bark	200	Buckminster	Frazar and Co.	Taku	cld 5 inst
Melbourne	Aug 25	B. bark	594	Miller	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Mephista	July 7	Da. bg	180	Anderson	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Mercara	July 13				Johnson and Co.		
Mischief	July 26	B. bark	298	Walsh	Dow and Co.	Newchwang	To-day
Moneta	July 20	B. ship	612	Spenc	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	London	Early
New York	Aug 5						
Ngapuhi	May 9	B. ship	545	Spence	Harbor Master		
Niemen	July 7	B. str.	500	Knight	Dallas, Pearson and Co		
Nimrod	Mar 3	B. bark	262	Mather			
Ningpo	July 28						
Nora Creina		B. str	93	Thomas	Master		
Northern Light	Feb 21	B. bark	1380	Hutchinson	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Ocean Eagle	July 30			Chisam	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Ocean Queen	June28	Sia. sh	521	Jensen	Order		
Oldenbarnevelt	July 21	Du. sh	572	Punch	Trautmann and Co.		
Onward	July 15	A. bark	340	Goff	H. Fogg and Co.	Kanagawa	10th inst
Ophelia	July 9	Ha. bk	360	Tonges	Wm. Pustau and Co	Newchwang	
Osnabruck	July 21	Han. bk	371	Weiff	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Paragon	Aug 1	Sia. sh	750		A. R. Tilby and Co.		
Pearl	July 17	B. schr	129	Harrison	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	Nagasaki	10th inst
Peep O'day	Aug 4						
Phantom		B. schr	38	Farnworth	Gunpowder Magazine		
Philip I	Aug 10	A. bark	293	Oakman			
Po-tung	July 27	B. str	153	Laity	Byrne and Co.		
Rainbow	July 17	A. ship	550	Kelly	Augustine Heard and Co		
Reindeer	July 20				Johnson and Co	London	
Renown	July 7	B. ship		Rewly	Bourjau, Hubener & Co.	Hakodadi	To-day
Rock City	July 12	B. ship	556	Whitehill	Trautmann and Co.		
Robert Lowe	Aug 3	B. str.		Congelston	Russell and Co	Nagasaki	11th inst
Rolla	July 7	B. brig	144	Martin	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Runnymede	May 4	B. ship	720	Rickaby	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Sarah	Aug 5	B. str	160	Gardyne	A. R. Tilby and Co.	Kanagawa	Early
Sea Bird	June10	A. bark	333	Weston	Frazar and Co.		
Sextant	July 31	Bre bk	271	Faris	Bourjau, Hubener and Co.		
Siam	Aug 5						
Silas Greenman	June15	A. ship	733	Webber	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Sir W. F. Williams	June 8	B. ship	869	Corbel	Shaw, Brothers and Co.	London	Imdt.
Solent	June28	B. ship	732	Passmore	Fletcher and Co.	London	Early
Soloman Family	June21	B. ship	760	Nichols	A. R. Tilby and Co.		
Solway	July 15	B. ship	946	Duguid	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Sophia	June 5	A. bark	349	Jacobs	Order		
Sophia	July 30	Ha. bk	360	Bulezan	Bourjau, Hubener and Co.		
Sovereign of India	July 8	B. ship	775	Scott	Dent and Co		
Strathmore	June27	B. bark	450	Gale	Jardine, Matheson and Co.	London	Early
Sunbeam	June 3	B. ship		Barge	Dow and Co.	London	Early
T. W. Herwig	June27	Ha. bk	187	Nielsen	Kunst, Röhl and Co		
Tah-wah	Feb 19	A. str.		Lovell			
Ta-Yung		B. str.	131	Lawrence	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Theodore & Julia	July 17	Da. bg		Lorensen	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Thomas Dryder	June25	B. bark	450	Moon	A. Ellissen and Co.		
Toy Pat	July 15	Pru. bk	380	Westadt	H. Stubbendorff and Co.		
Troy	July 15	B. ship	739	Burrows	Dow and Co.		
Tycoon	July 16	B. bark	271	Burdis	A. R. Tilby and Co.	Nagasaki	10th inst
Velox	June26	B. ship	571	Howard	Jardine, Matheson and Co.	Swatow	cld 6 inst
Voltigeur	June27	Pru. bg	209	Scharnberg	Allen and Co	Kanagawa	Early
Wavelet	July 12	A. bark	208	Gates	Thos. Hunt and Co.		
Washington	May 1	A. str.	87	Dobbyn	E. A. Reynolds		
Weymouth	July 5	B. ship	829	Norris	Hogg Brothers		
Wild Rover	July 26	A. ship	1003	Crowell	Russell and Co		
Wilhelm	June29	Da. bg	160	Diederickson	Kunst, Röhl and Co	Hongkong	cld 3 inst
Winchester	June18	B. ship	1167	Gideon	Hogg Brothers	Hongkong	Imdt.
Woodville	July 28	B. bark	361	Lawrence	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Yang-tsze	Aug 3	B. str.	700	Hardie	Dent and Co	Kanagawa	cld 6 inst
Yloeano	July 12	Spa. bg	142	Barrido	Philips, Moore and Co.	Manila	Early
Young Greek	July 9	A. bark	450	Taylor	Augustine Heard and Co.		

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